

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

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Choice Poetry.

THE SUNSET LAND.

O, dimly through the mist of years
That roll their dreary waves between,
The gorgeous sunset land appears
Arrived in robes of indolence and green
And from the fire, sunny elms
Old, half-forgotten songs arise
And stealing o'er the wave of Time,
The sweetly lingering music dies.

As some bright island of the sea,
Forever blooming, ever fair—
Though cold, dark billows round it be,
Against the sunset land appear
Thus o'er the silent sea of years
Our eager, longing looks are cast.
Where, robed in fabled Spring, appears
The sunlit Albion of the Past.

There memory weaves her gauds green,
Beside the loved, hope-haunted strand,
And musing 'mid the Arabian scene,
Twines flowers that bloom for us no more.
O, hallowed elms! blest land of Love!
Sweet Paradise of early dreams!
Still through their robes may fancy roam,
Still back beneath the evening beam.

And there they dwell—those cherished ones,
Wild now—wild hands and waving hair:
I see them now—I hear their tones
Of sweetness sigh along the air.
Hark! how their silver voices ring
In cadence with the wind's low sigh;
No sweeter is the wind-lark's string
That wakes at eve its melody.

They call us; see, they were their hands—
As by the magic hilted high,
That elms in all its beauty stand
Against the forehead of the sky.
With wreathed brows, with laugh and song,
With tender looks—hands clasped in love—
They move along, that love-linked throng—
Within the haunted Sunset Land.

Miscellaneous.

Healthful Observances.

1. To eat when you do not feel like it is brutal, nay, this is a slander on the lower animals; they do not so abuse themselves.
2. Do not enter into a sick chamber on an empty stomach, nor remain as a waiter or nurse until you feel almost exhausted, nor sit between the patient and the fire, nor in the direction of a current of air from the patient towards you, nor eat or drink anything after being in a sick room until you have rinsed your mouth thoroughly.
3. Do not sleep in any garment worn during the day.
4. Most grown persons are unable to sleep soundly and refreshingly over seven hours in the summer, and eight in winter; the attempt to force more sleep on the system by a nap in the day time, or a "second nap" in the morning renders the whole of the sleep disturbed and imperfect.
5. Some of the most painful "stomach aches" are occasioned by indigestion; this generates wind, and hence distention. It is often promptly remedied by kneading the abdomen with the ball of the hand, skin to skin, from one side to another, from the lower edge of the ribs downwards, because the accumulated air is forced on and outwards along the alimentary canal.
6. When you return to your house from a long walk or other exhaustive exercise, go to the fire, or warm room, and do not remove a single article of clothing until you have taken a cup or more of some kind of hot drink.
7. In going into a colder atmosphere, keep the mouth closed, and walk with a rapidity sufficient to keep off a feeling of chilliness.
8. Two pairs of thin stockings will keep the feet warmer than one pair of a greater thickness than both.
9. The "night sweats" of disease come on towards daylight; their deadly clamminess and coldness is greatly diminished by sleeping in a single, loose, long-sleeved shirt.
10. The man or woman who drinks a cup of strong tea or coffee, or other stimulant, in order to aid in the better performance of any work or duty, public or private, is a fool, because it is to the body and brain an expenditure of what is not yet got; it is using power in advance, and this can never be done, even once, with impunity.
11. The less a man drinks of anything in hot weather the better, for the more we drink, the more we want to drink, until even ice water pulls and becomes of a metallic taste; hence the longer you can put off drinking cold water on the morning of a hot day, the better you will feel at night.
12. Drinking largely at meals, even of cold water or simple teas, is a more habit, and is always hurtful. No one should drink at any one meal more than a quarter of a pint of any liquid, even of cold water, for it always retards, impairs, and interferes with a healthy digestion.
13. If you sleep at all in the daytime, it will interfere with the soundness of your sleep at night much less if the nap be taken in the forenoon.
14. A short nap in the daytime may be necessary to some. Let it not exceed ten minutes; to this end sleep with the forehead resting on a chair-back or edge of the table.
15. Never swallow an atom of food while in a passion, or if under any great mental excitement, whether of a depressing or elevating character; brutes won't do it.—*From Hall's Journal of Health.*

A school-master requesting a little boy who had been whispering to step into the next room, is wittily spoken of by one of our exchanges as "starting on a wailing excursion."

A soldier who was once wounded in battle, set up a terrible howling. An Irishman who laid near, with a leg shot off, immediately sang out: "Bad luck to the likes of ye—do ye think nobody is kill but yourself?"

The Underground Railroad.

The following conversation is supposed to have taken place between a slave and his master:

"Hullo there, Sambo, where are you going this evening?"

"Why, why," says Sambo scratching his head, "I's jos going down to de depot."

"What depot?"

"To de U. G. depot, massa."

"Where did you learn anything about U. G. R. R. and depots, you black rascal?"

"In de Bible, massa; de blessed Bible tell me all about it, massa."

"Peeling anxious to know what new theory San Jo had found in the Bible, he goes on to interrogate him."

"The Bible don't tell anything about R. R.'s neither above nor below ground, you poor nigger."

"Yes, massa, de Bible tells where de first track of de U. G. R. R. was laid."

"Where was it?"

"In de Red Sea, massa."

"Who laid it?"

"De Lord Almighty Heseelf."

"Well, Sambo, 'mellowing down a little, who were de conductors of that road?"

"Moses and Aaron."

"Who were de fugitives that runaway?"

"De children of Israel, massa."

"Who were de slaveholders?"

"De Egyptians."

"Were they white or black?"

"Black, massa! dat time de slave be white man, de slaveholders de black man; ha! ha! ha! massa."

"Did they pursue de slaves?"

"Yes, massa."

"Did they take them back to slavery?"

"No, massa; dey couldn't catch 'em."

"Why not?"

"Because dey took de track up, ha! ha! good, massa, wasn't it?"

"Sambo, you may go down to your quarters."

"Bating" the Horse.

A gentleman traveling in a one-horse trap chanced to stop at a small roadside inn, which rejoiced in the possession of a very intelligent Irish hostler. Having the reins to his worthy as he alighted, the traveler requested the man to "take his horse to the stable and bat him."

"Sure an' I will, your honor," answered the Irishman, briskly, and away he went. In about half an hour the gentleman, having refreshed himself sufficiently, naturally concluded that his fourfooted servant was in equally good case, and accordingly ordered his trap to the door. The horse was panting and trembling.

"What's the matter with my horse?" asked the traveler. "What have you been doing to him?"

"Only what your honor ordered me."

"He don't look as if he had any thing to eat."

"Is it all your honor said?"

"To be sure."

"Sorra the word like it did yer honor say to me. More betoken your honor told me to bat the beast, and not to 'sit him'!"

"Why, you stupid rascal, what have you been doing?"

"Och, I just tied him up to the stable with a halter, then out with me stick, and bated him till me arm was used out?"

"Patrick, do they have any bees in the old country?"

"Sure they do, and they are as large as little pigs."

"O, gommion, Patrick!—but do they have many of them there?"

"Sure, yer 'onor, is it to puzzle me ye'd be after?"

"No, honor bright."

"There they have twice as many as in this country."

"But what kind of houses do they put them in?"

"They make their hives twice as large as yours."

"But if they are so many times larger than ours, and twice as many, and yet the hives only as large again, how do they all go in?"

"Sure, of that I can't say—that's their own lookout! Maybe they take turns."

The following is a copy, verbatim of the endorsement upon a copy of the postal laws, returned to the Postmaster General from Flat Rock, Georgia:

"I return this with my contentment in view of the fact that I find your law for your empertement presumption."

Considerable amusement was created at Mount Holly on the departure of some volunteers, by a strong-minded woman seizing her husband, dragging him from the ranks, and cuffing him on the head, ordering him to go home. The poor fellow complied, but finally succeeded in eluding her vigilance, and went off with his company.

An old lady, who had been frightened by the running off of a horse, was afterwards asked "how she felt when the animal was plunging?"

"Oh," said she, "I trusted in Providence till the breechin' broke, and then I had to look out for myself!"

A young lady said, the other day, that she was sorry she could not fight in defence of her country's liberty, but she was willing to allow the young men to go, and die an old maid, which she thought was as great a sacrifice as anybody could be called upon to make.

The leaves of the forest, touched by the autumn frost, are like our joys—seen brightest when departing.

A Good One—"Hog in! Hog Out!"

A good one is told of a worthy deacon in the city of S., in Northern Ohio. The deacon was the owner and overseer of a large pork-packing establishment. His duty it was to stand at the head of a scalding trough, watch in hand, to "time" the length of the scald, "Hog in!" when the just slaughtered hog was to be thrown in the trough, and "Hog out!" when the watch told three minutes.

One week the press of business compelled the packers to work unusually hard, and Saturday night found the deacon completely exhausted. Indeed, he was almost sick the next morning, when church time came, but he was a leading member, and it was his duty to attend the Lord's service if he could. He went, but soon fell asleep in his pew, and his mind wandered off into the "land of dreams." The occasion was one of unusual solemnity, as a revival was in progress. The minister preached a sermon well calculated for effect. His persuasion was climax of great beauty. Assuming the attitude of one intently listening, he recited to the breathless auditory:

"Hark! the whisper, angels say—
"Hog in!" came from the deacon's pew, in a stentorian voice. The astonished audience turned their attention from the preacher. He went on, however, unmoved:

"Sister spirit, come away!"

"Hog out!" shouted the deacon—"tally for!"

This was too much for the preacher and audience. The latter smiled, some snickered audibly, while a few boys broke for the door, to "split their sides" laughing, outside, within full hearing. The preacher was disconnected entirely—sat down—arose again—pronounced a brief benediction, and dismissed the anything but than solemn-minded hearers. The deacon soon came to a realizing sense of his unconscious interlude, for his brethren reproached him severely; while "the boys" caught the infection of the joke, and every possible occasion afforded an opportunity for them to say, "Hog in! Hog out!"

Mowing Lawns.

The grass of lawns should be cut often and regularly; and at no time should the grass be allowed to grow up tall and rank. The beauty of a lawn depends upon the evenness, closeness, and uniformity of the grass. It should be like a carpet; cutting every two weeks is not too often, and the mowing should be eminently uniform. Close paring is very objectionable, as it destroys the healthy, deep green color of the grass for the time being, at least. Coarse grasses should neither be sown nor allowed to remain in a lawn; they are as objectionable as weeds. Dandelions, docks, &c. should all be rooted out. Use the roller often, and water in dry weather; give a good soaking once, rather than a sprinkling two times.

A CURE FOR DIARRHŒA.—Numerous requests having been made to republish the recipe for diarrhea and cholera symptoms, which we gave in our paper some weeks ago, and which was used by the troops during the Mexican war with great success, we give it below, with a very important correction of an error made in the first formula, as to the size of the dose to be given:

Laudanum.....2 ounces.
Spirit of Champhor.....2 ounces.
Essence of Peppermint.....2 ounces.
Hoffman's Anodyne.....2 ounces.
Tincture of Cayenne Pepper.....2 drachms.
Tincture of Ginger.....1 ounce.

Mix all together. Dose:—A teaspoonful in a little water, or a half teaspoonful repeated in an hour afterwards in a tablespoonful of brandy. This preparation will check diarrhea in ten minutes, and abate other premonitory symptoms of cholera immediately. In cases of cholera it has been used with great success, to restore reaction, by outward application.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

PINCHING BUDS.—When we desire to keep a plant, a shrub or tree in shape, it is much easier and better to do this by pinching out the buds, or stopping the shoots by pinching the end with the thumb and finger than by using the knife, and the effect is always better. If you desire several branches where there is but one, and that a strong grower, stopping it will force the lateral buds to start, and thus produce the effect. Pinching out leading side shoots of evergreens will thicken up the trees surprisingly, and in a great measure alter its habit of growth.

MANUFACTURE OF WAR IMPLEMENTS.—The Washington Star says:

The Ordnance Department at the Washington Navy Yard, is engaged night and day, as well as on Sunday, turning out arms and ammunition at the rate of two hundred shells, twenty-five thousand and percussion caps, and thirty-five thousand Minnie & musket balls per day. Gas fixtures have been put up, and the work is now driven from week to week without a moment's cessation—not even stopping at noon for dinner, two sets of hands relieving each other alternately. No more smooth bore guns are manufactured here, the whole attention being paid to rifled cannon, of which the most beautiful specimens are cast, turned, mounted and sent off with surprising rapidity.

These war times are death on newspapers. The *North American* publishes a list of fifty that have suspended within the last two or three months, in different parts of the country. The true number is no doubt much larger.

A UNANIMOUS CITY.—The vote in Louisville, Ky., was for Mallory, Union, 6,517; for Bruce, Secession, 913.

Gen. Butler's Expedients.

We do not believe that Gen. Butler will be in the least embarrassed as to the final disposition of the contraband articles now housed at Fort Monroe. He will not require instructions from headquarters to settle their destination. His ready wit will suggest an expedient to meet the emergency. Indeed a precedent has already been given by Gen. Butler himself.

In his earlier law practice, the General was obliged to take up a class of shabby cases, which he was glad to get rid of as soon as fortune smiled. But after he was well quit of such practice, a poor loafer was brought into court without counsel; whereupon the judge, with a malicious twinkle of his eye, requested "Brother Butler" to act for the case. A little nettled, Butler determined to avenge himself upon the judge. He retired with the prisoner to a side room, and presently returned alone.

"Are you ready to bring on that case?" asked the judge.

"May it please the court, there is no case," answered Butler.

"No case! how is that?—the man is accused, so and so."

"Well," said Butler, "I examined the fellow, and I made up my mind either that he had not done anything, or that nobody could prove anything against him, and I said to him, 'My good fellow, that window is open, and it can help you out of this scrape much quicker than I can.' And, may it please your honor, I have not seen him since!"

We suspect that when the time comes to bring on that contraband case, Gen. Butler will show Sambo the open window, on the north side of the house, and never see him afterwards.

THE KIND OF PITTSBURG SOLDIERS HAVE

—One of the Rhode Island volunteers at Washington, writes as follows:

"Pots are common, many messes having a dog, two or three have villainous crows that have grown quite tame, and go hopping around and snap at passing fingers. The Marine Artillery have bought a small colored youth from his own mother for the extravagant sum of fifty cents, and hold him as a chattel. He is an interesting child—so quick and discerning. The Marines are very proud of him, and are violently debating the sort of costume in which he shall be arrayed; in the meantime he is in several suits, of several sizes. This ingenious youth the other day stole a crow from a mess, swapped it on a pie, ate the pie, stole back the crow and returned it, and was decorated and well thrashed, the whole transaction occupying some twenty minutes. The only work for which he appears to be adapted is clearing off the table, and this he does by eating all that is left. The age of this precocious child is twelve, and he looks like the own brother to the 'What Is It'."

We are all in favor of a speedy peace, but it must be a peace based on unconditional submission to the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.—We can have peace to-morrow, if Jeff. Davis and his minions will lay down their arms, restore the Federal property, and return quietly to their home and usual pursuits, recognizing the supremacy and authority of the Government. But if Jeff. Davis will not do this, and persists in his wicked attacks on our beloved Union and its noble defenders, he must expect to suffer the consequences to the last bitter extremity. It will not be worth while for his Northern sympathizers to interpose a "compromise" to shield him from the penalty of his terrible crime. The soldiers of the Union are terribly in earnest, and the two hundred thousand patriotic hearts now marshalled under the folds of the American flag will never suffer that glorious emblem to be soiled with the disgrace of a dishonorable composition with its bitterest enemies.—Nothing short of the utter crushing out of treason will ever satisfy those who now bear upward the insulted Stars and Stripes, and who will never rest until they have over every foot of American soil.—Let those who prate of peace and compromises with traitors for political effect among the people, first direct efforts to the subjugation of Jeff. Davis and his fellow-conspirators against the safety of the Republic. Until they are quelled to complete submission, these would-be peace-makers are but "blind leaders of the blind," and they will fall with their allies into one common ditch of destruction.

The Tennessee Legislature is in adjourned extra session. It has before it bills to suspend the civil courts and sale by execution; to prevent any one from holding Federal office; to transfer the Hermitage to the Confederates as the site of a military institution; to send representatives to the Montgomery Congress; to clothe the Governor with power to enroll all free colored males between sixteen and fifty for building fortifications; to repeal all laws in regard to bowie knives; and to suspend the distribution of the common school fund.—These are the fruits of secession; contracts impaired, the grave of Jackson desecrated, forced conscriptions, unrestrained use of deadly weapons, and the education of children stopped.

Many flowers open to the sun, but only one follows him constantly. Heart, be thou the sunflower, not only open to receive God's blessing, but constant in looking to him.

A newspaper carrier in Lafayette, Ind., had been sorely annoyed by a dog, purchased an interest in the animal, and then shot his half.

How to tell when the honey-moon is past—when a man kisses his wife as he would take pills.

To travellers—the best adhesive label you can put on luggage is to stick to it yourself.

An Ancient Republic.

The last number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article which professes to rescue from oblivion a veritable Republic, with an authentic charter, ten hundred and sixty years old. And the apology offered by the Reviewer for disinterring this living Nationality is, "that no one in a thousand of his countrymen has cared to acquaint himself with so much as the existence of a little commonwealth which stands next in antiquity to the Patrimony of St. Peter."

The Republic of Andorra, or, according to the Spanish records—Andorra—including within its boundaries only six hundred square miles of territory, and with a population of less than eight thousand souls, deserves to be known all over the civilized world, if only because it has maintained its sovereignty since the days of Charlemagne. In 778 the Emperor of the West issued two diplomas; one granting the inhabitants of Andorra a distinct military organization, and the other granting the titles of the six parishes which now form the Republic to the See of Urgel. In 801, Louis, King of Aquitaine, issued a new diploma, constituting the people of Andorra an independent State. Upon this latter charter they have stood for ten centuries and a half, continuing for their independence in a war four hundred years long, and maintaining their right to free government down to the present time.

Two circumstances have tended to render the overthrow of this government next to impossible. The first is the character of the country itself, and the natural defenses by which it is surrounded. The valleys of Andorra lie between the Pyrenees of Catalonia and the Pyrenees of Arriège, in the heart of the great ridge of mountains connecting the shores of the Mediterranean with the Atlantic coast. The passes are few and difficult, and easily maintained by the small army of the Republic—scarcely more than one regiment—against any force that could be brought to assault them. The second is the unique character of the people and the government; a people jealous of their ancient liberties or customs, and a government firmly established, without a single salaried officer within its bounds! Subject to the authority of the Papal Church in spiritual matters, and acknowledging the right of the Spanish Bishops of Urgel to the titles of the different parishes, and even admitting the joint "protectorate" of France and Urgel, these hardy mountaineers have resisted papal and political aggressions for a thousand years with the same determination and the same success.

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Destruction of Railroad Property.

The number of locomotives destroyed on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Harper's Ferry, by order of Gen. Johnson, a few days ago, was forty six, and of cars of various kinds three hundred and five. By this act of Gen. Johnson, in command of the Confederate troops, the railroad company is estimated to have suffered a loss of from \$450,000 to \$500,000. Many of the bridges of the company had been previously burnt or blown up, to replace which will also require a large outlay of money. Commenting upon these acts the Baltimore American says:

"It would be difficult to find, in the whole history of modern warfare, another instance of more unjustifiable and needless vandalism; and if any thing was wanting beside this to make Maryland turn away from the threatened embrace of secession with anger and disgust, surely it could be found in this wanton and criminal destruction of property, in the shape of the most labor and valuable works of public utility."

A Maryland correspondent asserts that twenty years' experience and observation have taught him that any person may become a good shot by observing the following directions: Allow the rifle to hang in the hands in an easy manner, declined at an angle of about forty degrees; then raise it steadily but quickly in a line with the object, the eye ranging carefully over the sights, and at the instant the object aimed at is covered, touch the trigger. He says: "I find there is a moment in which the gun is absolutely still—that is the instant the upward movement of it is arrested. These directions observed will certainly make a good shot. If the sight is lost at the first trial it can be recovered by a second. Any deviation from this rule is fatal to accuracy."

ARREST OF A SPY.—We learn from Alexandria that several members of the New York Fourteenth Regiment arrested on Monday a party suspected of being a spy, among whose effects at his boarding house were found plans of the camps on the Virginia side of the Potomac, the position of the batteries, the number of troops, and other important information. This man, who gave his name as Wilson, will be remembered as one who lately traversed the streets of Washington dressed in a black velvet coat and knee-breeches. He was delivered over to Gen. Mansfield. —*Ans. Int.*

Syria is still a bone of contention between England and France. Although the French squadron has arrived at Beyrout with several transports to bring back to France and Algeria the troops now in the Holy Land, the greater part of the vessels will be stationed on the Syrian coast after the departure of the expeditionary corps, "in order to assure, in case of need, full protection to 'Christians.' England will it is expected, also order the presence of a fleet in Syrian waters.

It is said that ex-Governor Reeder, of Pennsylvania, has declined a Brigadier Generalship, "on the ground that he does not consider himself qualified to fulfill the duties of the station." The reason thus assigned does honor to his conscientiousness, and indicates at least a proper sense of the high responsibilities for which he deemed himself inadequate.

The following is a copy of an order given by Gen. Butler, on his men leaving the Relay House for Baltimore:—"If any man is shot from any house, let the column halt, and not advance till the house is leveled to the ground, and the people there shall know earth no more."

The women of Portland have furnished to the Maine volunteers 3,400 flannel shirts, 1,000 pairs of drawers, 4,200 towels, 1,800 needle books, 4,100 neck ties, 1,600 handkerchiefs, 700 bed sacks, 900 sun hoods, 800 linen havelocks, 840 rubber blankets.

The reduction of price for taking photographs is owing to a discovery as to preparing the paper and a more powerful concentration of the sun's rays by the lenses. What usually cost thirty cents to the artist can now be afforded at one cent.

LORD BYRON.—One morning a party came into the public room at Buxton, some what later than usual, and requested some tongue. They were told that Lord Byron had eaten it all.

"I am very angry with his lordship," said a lady, loud enough for him to hear the observation.

"I am very sorry for it, madam," retorted Byron, "but before I ate the tongue, I was assured you did not want it."

Why are young ladies at the breaking up of a party like arrows? Because they can't go off without a beau, and are in a quiver till they get one.

It is said that if there be anything that will make a woman swear, it is hunting for her night-cap after the lights is blown out.

How many pleasant reminiscences revive in our memories whilst thinking of a departed friend, like secret writing brought out by the kindly warmth of the fire.

HAPPY FOLKS.—A child with a rattle—two lovers walking by moonlight—and a boy sucking cider through a straw.

We have heard of one old woman that "kissed her cow," but there are thousands of young ones that kiss great calves.

What Miss will ruin any man? mismanagement.

A Comforting Reflection.

The article below, which is from the *Louisville Journal*, presents an aspect of our country's troubles, from which many grains of consolation may be derived. If it be so, that the precipitation of the rebellion at a time when there is power in the loyal portion of the Union to meet and resist it, should prove an antidote for an insurrection at a future time, which would be unmanageable, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that the evils and inconveniences which we now endure, will serve to avert greater calamities from generations which shall come after us, and that the present war is but the alternative medicine which will restore our country to vigorous health:

"Evils are often blessings in disguise." It may be that the present struggle was inevitable at some period in our history, and happens now more fortunately than it could happen at a later time. This view is at any rate worthy of consideration. Optimism is sometimes the highest wisdom. "When we glance at a map of this continent," says a Southern contemporary, "and consider how sparse a population, comparatively, is as yet distributed from the old States to those located on the Mississippi and its tributaries—when we know that with its wonderful fertility and its magnificent resources of timber, and coal, and iron, and navigable waters, it might sustain a population as hundred fold larger throughout the greater extent—when, in connection with all these things, the mind reaches forward a century to what it may then attain in the Providence of God, if reserved as the great theatre of constitutional government—even the present threatened contest is dwarfed in its proportions, except as it bears upon the future of this mighty land, whose destinies are bound up in the result."

"What are our woes and sufferings?" was the exclamation of him who contemplated amongst the ruins of the Coliseum what Rome had been; and may we not respect the sentiment when we think what may be our future? when we compare the present with the great hereafter which seems to stretch away in endless and grand perspective beyond the fearful scenes which to-day command our wrapt attention? Should we not think in all we are doing now of those who are to come after us, and should we grieve too deeply because, whilst there is a chance yet left for the triumph of constitutional government, the issue, fearful though it may be, was forced upon this generation?

"In our preparations for the impending conflict—in our marshalling of embattled hosts, brigades, and divisions, possibly our hundreds of thousands in a single field—we should remember that, great as they seem to us now, these may yet bear only trifling proportions to the mighty armies whose battles we may be fighting half a century in advance. And who that believes in our yet united destiny as a great and free and united people, will quarrel with the decrees of Heaven which may have been given us, whilst there was time, a chance to settle these great questions forever?"

"Had these difficulties been postponed—had we still cried 'peace! peace!' when there was no peace—had we raked up in ashes these smouldering fires—we might have been spared the terrible struggle close at hand, and

Virginia Cavalry at a Discount.

The Charleston Mercury is disgusted with the military disposition shown by the Virginians in the presence of the enemy. It excludes after this manner:—The reported retreat of two companies of Virginia cavalry before the advance of a single company of United States troops, without even crossing swords with them, is almost incredible news. We do not know what to make of it. Is the thing possible? It is said, in extenuation of this apparently cowardly conduct, that one company of the Virginia cavalry were without pistols—But what a vain and empty excuse! What is the use of pistols in a sabre fight? The sabre, not the pistol, is the weapon for a charge of rivalry upon cavalry. Still further, it is stated that the other company of Virginians had pistols. They were two to one against the United States troops, and backed, besides, by a company of riflemen. O dear! is this sort of fighting Southern troops intend to make. Why, with their riflemen, and two sabres to one, they ought to have cut up the Unionists in the dust! Oh! for an hour of old Light Horse Harry Lee to come to witness his daring, dashing blade! Unless our meagre accounts from the Richmond papers are strangely incorrect, the epaulettes should be torn from the shoulders of the officers who have thus stained the honor of their State, and a Court-Martial should expel them from the ranks of the Confederate army. The editor of the Mercury will derive enlightenment from the perusal of the following paragraph:—"One of the rebel horsemen, taken prisoner at Fairfax, was taken to task by another secessionist because he failed to make a bold fight. The prisoner defended his conduct with the pertinent ejaculation: 'How the devil could I? The first thing I knowed, one of them damned horsemen rode up to me, and knocked my sword out of my hand, and grabbed me by the hair and jerked me up before him, and rode right off. I could not help myself!' The statement was deemed satisfactory, and all the Dixieites joined in a protest against that mode of fighting."

Horrible Case of Lynch Law.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Lane, Ogle county, Ill., gives an account of the hanging of a man named T. D. Burke, by a mob at that place, on the 19th June, for alleged incendiarism. The fact has already been briefly reported in this paper. It appears that on the 7th of June three large grain warehouses in that place, containing fifteen thousand dollars' worth of grain, were destroyed by a fire which was evidently the work of an incendiary. Suspicion fastened upon Burke, who is a Southerner, as the incendiary, in consequence of his loud mouthed invectives against the North, and free expression of wishes that Northern citizens might be burned, a mode of carrying on the war which he declared he would pursue in case he were Jeff. Davis.

A detective was at once set to work to ascertain Burke was really the guilty man. The detective gained his confidence, when Burke not only confessed that he set fire to the grain houses, but named buildings in other towns which he intended to serve in the same manner. Not only this, he had contrived a frowning piece so that it would prematurely discharge, which he said he had "got ready for a young chap in Lane." After these alleged disclosures the detective had Burke arrested and taken before a magistrate, by whom he was examined. The detective there told his story, with what result the narrative of the correspondent thus details.

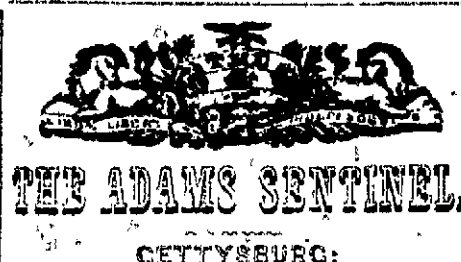
"The people were wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement. Burke had narrowly escaped calling down some popular demonstration upon himself for his outspoken treason, but the belief that overt act and midnight incendiarism had actually been wrought out of his traitorous leanings was too much and the spark touched gunpowder. The examination was quietly concluded. Burke was held to bail, and was passing along the street in custody of officers when a sudden rush was made by excited citizens, feebly resisted by the officers. For the attack was resistless. The terrified prisoner saw in the eyes of the men about him that his fate had come, and begged hard against it, but unavailingly.

"He was hurried through the streets, and into a large brick building about two hundred feet north of the railroad track, and carried into the third story. He was bound fast, a rope, attached firmly to a beam within, was tied about his neck and then the unfortunate wretch was pushed through the window. It was a 'shortish' and 'unrecorded' wretched man falling sixteen feet, was instantly killed. A few struggles and all was over, and the excited crowd beneath looked up, saw struck, at the work of their own hands. This took place at 10 A. M. After hanging some minutes, until life was extinct, the body was drawn up to within three feet of the window sill, where at the 2 P. M. train approaches, it still hangs, a ghastly spectacle."

THE FEAST OF DOUGHNUTS.—The ladies of Augusta, Me., one day last week distributed over fifty barrels of doughnuts to the Third Volunteer Regiment of Maine. A procession of ladies, headed by music, passed between double lines of troops, who presented arms, and were afterwards drawn up in hollow square to receive the welcome doughnuts.

Nor, before was seen such an aggregate of doughnuts since the world began. The circumference of air was redolent of doughnuts. Every breeze sighed doughnuts—everybody talked of doughnuts. The display of doughnuts beggared description. There was the molasses doughnut and the sugar doughnut—the long doughnut and the short doughnut—the round doughnut and the square doughnut—the rectangular doughnut and the triangular doughnut—the single twisted doughnut and the double twisted doughnut—the light ring doughnut and the hard-kneaded doughnut—the straight solid doughnut, and the circular doughnut, with a hole in the centre. There were doughnuts of all imaginary kinds, qualities, shapes, and dimensions. It was emphatically a feast of doughnuts, if not a feast of soul.

The Rebel picket camp is two miles back from Williamsport. The troops are ready for advancing. Their courage and spirits are rising away from inactive camp life.



WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Ladies of Gettysburg have purchased in Philadelphia a splendid flag for the Zouaves, which is to be presented to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, in the Public Square, to the Commander of the Zouaves, Capt. SUMWALT, by Prof. MULLENBERG, on behalf of the Ladies. For the other proceedings of the day, see notice in another column.

JOHN C. KING, Esq., Attorney at Law, lately of this place, has been appointed 1st Lieutenant in the 16th Regt. U. S. Army, Col. Porter commanding. He has been in our town for a few days past, and appears gratified at the prospect before him of defending his country's flag.

Hon. J. Rufus Edie, of Somerset, Pa., formerly of this place, has been appointed Major in the army.

Ordination and Installation.

On Thursday last, the Rev. Mr. FINNEY was ordained and installed as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg, by a committee of the Presbytery of Carlisle. The services on the occasion were highly interesting. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. BROWN, of Hagerstown; the questions prescribed by the formula of the Church were propounded to the Candidate and the members of the Church, by Rev. Mr. HAYES, of Middle Spring, who also, during the imposition of hands by the Presbytery, led in earnest and impressive prayer. The charge to the Pastor was delivered by the Rev. Mr. WARNER, of Gettysburg; and the charge to the people, by the venerable Rev. Mr. GRUBER, of Emmitsburg.

Escape from Prison.

As is customary, whenever the inmates of our prison desire a "larger liberty," they use the usual process, and emerge into freer air with but very little difficulty. Two of them, on Tuesday last, wishing to breathe a purer atmosphere, and see the fashions abroad in the land, opened a passage through the outer wall, and are now "gentlemen at large." Their names are JACOB McGLAUGHLIN and DAVID BRIDGMAN, both convicted prisoners. The Sheriff offers \$20 reward for their recovery.

The noon train of cars on the Gettysburg R. R. met with a narrow escape on their down trip on Tuesday the 25th. Just before the bridge over the Conowingo creek is reached, there is a curve in the road, and a deep cut, so that the bridge can only be seen by the engineer thirty yards in advance. As the engine rounding at full speed, turned the curve, the engineers saw two cattle standing on the track. It was too late to reverse the engine and, as he whistled, the cow-catcher caught the intruding oxen, and threw them down an embankment twenty feet high. It was a narrow escape, and it is well that the oxen, and not the train, were thrown down the declivity.—*Sat.*

Tax for Relief.

The Commissioners of this County have laid a tax of one and a half mills on the dollar, for the relief of the families of the volunteers from this county, in obedience to the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature. The Associate Judges and County Commissioners are constituted, by said Act, the Board of Relief. They meet for the purpose once a week.

The contract for Building the Bridge across Conowingo Creek, near East Berlin, was, on Thursday, awarded to Mr. JOHN FINDLEY, of York county, (the lowest bidder,) at \$2,700.

At an election for President and Managers of Ever Green Cemetery, on Monday last, the following persons were chosen: President—D. S. McConaughy. Managers—S. S. Schumaker, J. B. Danner, M. Jacobs, D. McCruey, C. P. Krauth, H. J. Stahl, R. McCurdy.

At an election held on Saturday last, for Managers of the Gettysburg Water Company, the following persons were chosen: Geo. Swope, E. B. Buehler, Geo. W. McClellan, S. R. Russell, Andrew Polley.

Mr. A. ROBINSON, Collector of State and County Taxes for Oxford township, on Thursday paid over to the Treasurer \$1,036. Good for Oxford, these hard times.

On Wednesday last, Dr. Francis Lieber, the distinguished Professor of Political Science in the Law School of Columbia College, New York, waited upon President Lincoln, at Washington, and placed in his hands a Diploma certifying the honorary degree of LL. D. conferred upon him by the Trustees of that ancient Institution. It is a high honor, and one well deserved by President Lincoln, for what President King, at the annual Commencement of the Columbia College, said, it was "in token of devotion to those principles of freedom, law, order and union, which should always find their Representative in the Chief Magistrate of the land."

Capt. Newton, of the Engineers, has visited Maryland Heights for the purpose of selecting the point upon which to erect a battery to command Harper's Ferry.

Grand Celebration.

Under the auspices of the "Gettysburg Zouaves" the 4th of July will be celebrated in an appropriate manner at Spangler's Spring, three quarters of a mile south-east of town. The ladies and citizens of town will present a flag to the company on that morning in the Diamond, at 7 o'clock: presented by Prof. F. A. MULLENBERG, and received by Rev. C. L. K. SUMWALT, Captain of the Company. The military and civic procession will form in the square at 8 o'clock, under the direction of Col. J. D. PATRICK, Chief Marshal, and Capt. R. McCURDY, Asst. Marshal. The procession will then march to the place selected in the following order:

Gettysburg Zouaves, Adams Rifles, Penna. College Guards, the Societies, Literary and Beneficial, Citizens.

The order of exercises on the ground will be:

1. Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by R. G. HARPER, Esq.
2. Oration, by Rev. J. R. WARNER.
3. Dinner furnished by Mr. GRUBER, at 1 o'clock.
4. Regular Toasts and Responses.
5. Volunteer Toasts.
6. Target Shooting, for Silver Medal.
7. Drill, Singing, &c., &c.

The Grove at the Spring is delightful during the heat of the day, and on the return of this our National Sabbath it is most meet that all our citizens loyal to our Government and inspired by a lofty patriotism be present and participate in the festivities of the day. Hacks will be furnished by N. WEAVER to convey Ladies and Gentlemen to the Grove during all hours of the day. Fare 10 cents. Dinner 50 cents. By order of the Committee.

Our Soldiers at Camp Wayne.

The Ladies of the Union Relief Association, of this place, sent on to Camp Wayne, in the early part of last week, a box of articles for the use of the Volunteers. They were received; and the following note of gratitude, in answer, returned by Capt. McPHERSON:

CAMP WAYNE.

West Chester, June 26, 1863.

My DEAR MADAM:—I am directed by the "Adams Infantry" to convey to the Ladies of the Union Relief Association, their sincere thanks for the Haversacks and Needles, which have been received; and to the Bible Society, for the supply of Testaments, which came to hand last evening.

We all appreciate the motives which prompted the Ladies to the labor of love, and have gratefully received these evidences of their kind and thoughtful consideration. They will prove serviceable, promotive of comfort, and I hope consolatory, amid whatever trials may be before us.

With high respect, very truly yours,

EDWARD MCPHERSON.

Mrs. C. M. B.

On Monday morning last, the same Ladies' Relief Association sent on by Adams' Express, to Camp Wayne, another large box, containing a full equipment of beautiful Jackets for the whole company of "Adams Infantry." This shows the strong patriotism and energetic action of the Ladies of our Town and County.

Tribute of Respect.

Two members of the Company from this place, under the command of Capt. BUEHLER, have died—the result of exposure at Camp in York—Mr. WELSH, at the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, and Mr. TAWNEY, at Chambersburg. The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Company at Camp Cameron, near Hagerstown, on the 24th of June:

"CAMP CAMERON, June 24, 1863. Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to strike down by the hand of death two of our companions in arms, who a few months since left home and friends to assist in upholding the Constitution and the laws: Therefore, be it and it is hereby

Resolved, That in the death of LEANDER WELSH, who died in Gettysburg, on the 20th inst., and VAN BUREN TAWNEY, who died in Chambersburg, on the 25th inst., Company E, 2nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, has lost two good men, who by their correct deportment and strict attention to duty, had won the respect and affection of both officers and men.

Resolved, That we sympathize and mourn with the friends and relations of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of Gettysburg.

Another "affair" took place on Thursday afternoon between the gunboat Freeborn and the Confederate force at Matthias Point, on the Potomac. The gunboat landed forty of her crew upon the Point who proceeded to construct a battery. After working several hours on it, they were returning to the gunboat for cannon to mount on it, when a large force of Confederates advanced from the woods and poured a volley of musketry into them. The gunboat replied with her guns and most of the men got off in safety. During the firing Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, was shot and died in an hour thereafter. The folly of sending forty men ashore to construct a battery where, from the experience of the previous day, it was known the Confederates were in force, seems unexampled. Had they succeeded in constructing it, so small a force could not possibly have maintained possession.

The names of Captain Dabney, H. Maury, Assistant Adjutant-General Carter L. Stevenson, Fifth Infantry, and Second Lieutenant Edward Dillea, Sixth Infantry, all of Virginia, have been stricken from the roll of the army for entertaining and expressing treasonable designs against the government of the United States.

List of Officers and Men.

ADAMS INFANTRY.

OFFICERS.
Captain—Hon. Edward McPherson.
1st Lieutenant—J. Finley Bailey.
2d Lieutenant—James J. Herron.
Osterly Sergeant—Wm. W. Stewart.
2d Sergeant—John J. Duce.
3d Sergeant—Peter H. Henry.
4th Sergeant—Henry H. Minnigh.
1st Corporal—John D. Sadler.
2d Corporal—Philip L. Houck.
3d Corporal—John C. Foster.
4th Corporal—Daniel D. Bailey.

PRIVATE.

1. Beamer, Henry H., Cumberland township.
2. Beard, Obadiah R., Gettysburg.
3. Bingham, David, Fairfield.
4. Bingham, Samuel.
5. Brandon, Isaac M., York Springs.
6. Brandon, John C.
7. Cannon, James C., Menallen township.
8. Cassel, Samuel, York Springs.
9. Cauffman, Chas. E.
10. Cauffman, Henry W.
11. Chronister, Amos T.
12. Culbertson, James J., Emmitsburg, Md.
13. Danner, Henry K.
14. Divine, Bernard, Fairfield.
15. Dixon, Samuel.
16. Dixon, William.
17. Durbin, Isaac N., Mountjoy township.
18. Fanus, Hiram J., York Springs.
19. Gibbs, George W., Emmitsburg, Md.
20. Gibson, John, Gettysburg.
21. Harbaugh, Calvin, Fairfield.
22. Hart, Barnett, Gettysburg.
23. Hart, Levi J.
24. Hillbrand, John T., York Springs.
25. Hollinger, Philip, East Berlin.
26. Holtzworth, Adam, Gettysburg.
27. Holtzworth, George.
28. Jacobs, John H. K., York Springs.
29. Job, William T.
30. Johns, David E.
31. Jones, Henry H., Louisville, Ky.
32. Keim, Frederick A., Menallen township.
33. Kitzmiller, George L., Gettysburg.
34. Launing, George, Lancaster.
35. Mackley, Jacob, Fairfield.
36. Mackley, John.
37. McCongle, James, Gettysburg.
38. Megary, William W., York Springs.
39. Metcalfe, Wooster B.
40. Miller, Michael A., Gettysburg.
41. Mumper, William, York Springs.
42. Myers, David M., East Berlin.
43. Myers, J. John, Gettysburg.
44. Neely, George W., Centre Mills.
45. Pfouts, Adam, Gettysburg.
46. Pfitteger, John T., Emmitsburg, Md.
47. Rogers, William A., Gettysburg.
48. Hobson, Daniel W.
49. Rogers, Zephaniah J.
50. Roney, John H., Emmitsburg, Md.
51. Shank, Jesse, York Springs.
52. Sheads, Robert, Gettysburg.
53. Sheets, Samuel, Heidelberg.
54. Single, Andrew A., Oxford township.
55. Stewart, David M., York Springs.
56. Stewart, Jacob, Gettysburg.
57. Tawney, Chas. Z.
58. Weber, Frank.
59. Wrotsky, Craig J.
60. Wooding, David H., Fairfield.
61. Woods, Alex. L. C., Gettysburg.
62. Zoll, Samuel A.
63. Zoll, William.
Drummers—Chas. E. Gilbert, Gettysburg.
D. E. H. Remmel.

The Chicago Journal of the 25th mentions that the Rev. Dr. ROBERT H. CLARKSON, formerly of Gettysburg, and for the last twelve years Rector of St. James Church in Chicago, has received an unanimous call to the Rectorship of Grace Church, San Francisco, California. Grace Church is the most important of any Parish on the Pacific coast; and the present Bishop of the Diocese has, since his acceptance of the Episcopate of California, been its Rector. The Bishop writes a very urgent letter to Dr. CLARKSON, begging his acceptance of the call. The salary offered by the Vestry to Dr. CLARKSON is \$5,000 per annum.

From the Upper Potomac we learn that there were indications of a movement by General Patterson's force. It was believed that the force would cross into Virginia at Williamsport and Shepherdstown.

The main portion of the Confederate force, under General Johnson, was still at Stevenson's Station, near Winchester, and Colonel Jackson was near Martinsburg with a smaller force. Two regiments, one of Alabama and one of Mississippi, returned to Harper's Ferry on Friday morning. They again drove out the Union residents, destroyed the rest of the railroad trestle, and seized and broke up all the boats they could get hold of on the Maryland shore. A Federal battery is to be planted on the Maryland Heights commanding Harper's Ferry. The Confederate troops have also been engaged in blowing up Back Bridge, a stone structure of eighty feet span, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ten miles above Martinsburg. The explosion of four mines was heard on Thursday last, but it is not known what amount of damage was done to the bridge.

A skirmish between the United States and the Confederate scouts took place near Alexandria on Friday morning. The attack was made by the Confederates, who killed one and wounded one of the Federal pickets. The pickets returned the fire, killing two of the Confederates and wounding a third. A detachment followed in pursuit and found four rifles and the revolvers which the Confederates threw away in their flight.

From Grafton we learn that the United States forces now hold the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Wheeling to Piedmont. Colonel Wallace's Indiana Regiment is still at Cumberland with two Pennsylvania regiments in the vicinity.

The State Treasurer of Missouri, the State Auditor, and the Register of Lands, took the oath of allegiance to the United States on Saturday last, and entered upon their official duties. The Attorney General, Mr. Notz, declined to take the oath, and is now a prisoner in the capitol. This is the way to serve the traitors.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The New York Fifteenth, Thirtieth and Thirty-second arrived here to-day and were all temporarily quartered in the city. Government can now concentrate 70,000 men in this vicinity in about three hours.

A corporal's guard from Col. WALLACE's regiment, numbering thirteen men, fell in on Wednesday with a party of fifty mounted rebels, near Cumberland, and charged upon them and drove them back for a mile, killing eight of them, and securing a number of their horses. The rebels were afterwards reinforced to about seventy-five men, when they advanced to the attack. The gallant Indians killed twenty-three of the enemy before they were driven off, with the loss of only one of their own number.

An extra of the Cumberland Civilian gives some additional details of the skirmish between a party of thirteen of Col. Wallace's Indiana Zouaves and a mounted guard of seventy-five Virginia Secession troops. The Civilian says the number of Secession troops killed was twenty-three, and the wounded seven. At the second attack the Zouaves were reduced to ten, two of them having started for Cumberland with Sergeant Hays, who received several sabre wounds, but is not fatally injured. The Civilian says:

The loss of Col. Wallace's men certainly does not amount to more than the death of one man, who is a private in Company K, and whose name is John C. Holinback, and the wounding of Hays, who will be kept a non-combatant for a few days.

Many are the exciting incidents of this battle already related to us, but we cannot now detail them. The fallen Zouave survived his wound until the next morning, when, upon his captors hearing the approach of his rescuers, they, in cold blood, murdered him with their bayonets. Life had scarcely departed when he fell into the hands of his companions.

All are excited, and every tongue praising the matchless bravery of this handful of men. Corporal Hays is in the mouth of every one. He is a man of tremendous strength and knows no fear. He slew three in the strife, one of whom fell after he had all his wounds. He is no stranger in such scenes, having gone through similar ones in the Mexican war. A soldier this moment tells us that he has received the eleventh ball in his body, and that Louis Farley killed six Virginians and wounded another in this battle.

This is conceded on all hands to be one of the most daring achievements in modern warfare. To furnish an idea of the desperation of this deadly contest, we need only to state that no less than ten horses were killed and wounded in the action.

A spy was arrested near Washington on Friday about 5 o'clock, by the guard of the Second Rhode Island Regiment. On his person were found four revolvers and one pound of arsenic. The latter was concealed in the lining of his coat. When arrested he was on his way to a spring near by, and undoubtedly intended to deposit the arsenic. He is a very rough-looking man, and refused to give any information as to what brought him into the camp. Under the circumstances in which he was found, the soldiers were very anxious to shoot him on the spot, and were only restrained by their officers, who insisted that he should be committed to the guard-house.

Since the 1st of June 31,902 troops have passed through Baltimore to Washington, besides two or three regiments that are still stationed at Baltimore. On Saturday and Sunday last, seven regiments passed through Baltimore, and a Massachusetts regiment also reached Washington on Sunday, via the Potomac river. The Government has now in and around Washington about 70,000 troops.

By way of Louisville we have various items of news from the South. A strong feeling of animosity was being manifested in the Southern part of Kentucky between the Unionists and the Secessionists. Colonels Magruder and Hardee have been made Brigadier-Generals in the Confederate army. The Nashville City Council have appropriated \$750,000 for a Presidential Mansion as an inducement to make that the Capital of the Confederate States. Only eleven out of the fifteen million loan have been taken, and the books have been re-opened. Vice President Stephens was delivering addresses in Georgia soliciting subscriptions in cotton for the Confederacy. The State Treasurer of Georgia announces that the State coupons, payable at New York, must be presented at Savannah for redemption.

Information was received in Washington, on Wednesday, that the rebels had organized a plan to seize the California steamers, obtain possession of the treasure and attach the vessels to the navy of the Confederate States, by sending a large number of secessionists on board as steamer passengers, with instructions to rise up against the crew when at sea, take command of the steamer, and bring her into a Southern port. How far this bold measure can be carried out remains to be seen; but we opine that the California steamers are not to be caught so easily.

There is the very best authority for stating that the cabinet have never had before them any propositions for peace or for an armistice from the leaders of the rebel confederacy, or from any one pretending to represent them. Though such reports have obtained some credence, it is now understood that they were got up to influence the ensuing session of Congress, and to embarrass the administration.

It is believed that our troops will cross the Potomac partly at Williamsport, and partly at Sheppard's Ford, nine miles below. Both are excellent fords. If they cross at the latter point and push rapidly forward they might succeed in capturing at least three hundred cavalry. The troops are all impetuous at the idea of a forward movement. Their enthusiasm is chilled by the fear that they will be marched ten or fifteen miles and halt again for weeks.

Intelligence from Stevenson's Station, where Johnston's headquarters now are, declares the force encamped immediately about him at full five thousand. He has sixteen pieces of artillery; of these six are rifled twelve pounders, two twenty-four pounders of the old kind, two twelve-pound howitzers of the old kind, and the remainder six-pounders, some of the latter rifled. His troops are well drilled, but not so well equipped as ours, and are under very strict discipline. His men seem discontented and are slowly in their habits.

Senator Wilson, chairman of the Military Committee, is preparing a series of bills to present to Congress, approving the Executive action in relation to defensive measures—giving the sanction of law to the increase of the army—retiring infirm and disabled army officers—organizing from the militia a national guard of one hundred regiments—and recommending an appropriation of two hundred millions of dollars for defensive army operations.

The loyal citizens of East Tennessee are to be supplied with arms for their defense, and if they prove unable to defend themselves a force will speedily be sent to their relief. The Postoffice Department is also taking measures to supply them with mail facilities.

As a specimen of the vile actions, and lying statements of the Rebels, we copy the following few lines from a publication in the Richmond Examiner of June 21st:

"Col. J. B. Hoge, with 130 mounted rangers, killed 23 Yankees, and brought their scalps to the Quartermaster! He routed the rest, and drove them across the Potomac!"

The steamer Bremen brings from Europe five hundred cases of rifles and other arms, supposed to be part of Col. Fremont's consignment. They come ostensibly to several New York importers, but are undoubtedly intended for Government purposes. All included, they number about 12,500 stand of arms.

Three steamers, which have arrived during the past few days, have each brought two of the Witworth rifled cannons, and they have been transferred from the steamers to the ordnance stores on Governor's Island, to await the orders for their reshipment. Accompanying these guns are a large complement of the rifled ball for the guns.

The army worm still continues its ravages in the counties of Central Illinois, and has done, and is still doing, very great damage to all kinds of growing crops. Wherever it makes its appearance, it makes clean work of it. Some of the farmers are engaged in re-planting corn. Wheat, rice, grass and corn have been damaged and destroyed to an alarming extent.

JOHN BELL.—There is a dispute as to whether John Bell was drunk or not when he made his disunion speech. We don't know which side of the question the old gentleman himself takes.—*Louisville Journal.*

Practical Patriotism.

Some generous-hearted ladies and gentlemen in Philadelphia have formed an association for the purpose of promoting the comfort of the troops passing through that city en route to Washington.

The departure of each regiment from Jersey City is announced to the managers by telegraph; and on its arrival at Philadelphia, each officer and soldier is afforded proper facilities for performing his ablutions, and afterwards furnished with hot coffee, sandwiches, ham, beef, bread, crackers, and other refreshments *ad libitum*.

After satisfying the immediate wants of the inner man, each soldier is supplied with provisions for his journey through Washington, and his canteen is filled if desired with tea or coffee.

The beneficial effect of this particular feature of the liberal arrangement is seen in the repeated instances of soldiers emptying whiskey out of their canteens and substituting in its place palatable tea or coffee.

"RED, WHITE AND BLUE."—A young and chivalric cotemporary thinks that "the red cheeks, white teeth and blue eyes of a lovely American girl are as good a flag as a young soldier in the battle of life need fight under."

THE TRAITOR MAURY.—At the last meeting of the Marine Society, of Salem, Mass., it was unanimously voted that M. F. Maury, an honorary member of that Society, late a commander in the U. S. Navy, having resigned, his name be stricken from the roll. It was also voted that the portrait of Commander Maury be reversed, and that the picture be hung in the Society's room with the head downward.

WILL NOT BE SOLD.—Citizens of Western States assert that should a peace be negotiated upon any terms, the great North-west will regulate the affairs of the Mississippi valley in their own way and under their own leaders. They will assent to no treaty with rebels.

HUNKER FOR THE BLOCKADE.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 1st says, that in consequence of the successful blockading of the Ohio River and all the passes by the Federal forces, no provisions of any character have been received for a long time. It also says the supply now on hand is being rapidly exhausted, and even at that date neither butter, cheese, nor potatoes could be obtained at any price.

The Traitor, Marshal Kane, Arrested in Baltimore.

THE POLICE DISBANDED. AND A NEW POLICE FORCE ORGANIZED.

(From the Baltimore American, of Friday.)

The usual looking for of news from the seat of war yesterday put out of sight by an intense home excitement. The announcement in the morning that George P. Kane, Marshal of Police, had been arrested during the night by a detachment of soldiery, acting under command of Major General Banks, and conveyed to Fort Mifflin, and that Col. Kenly, of the First Maryland Volunteers, had been appointed Provost Marshal, took the city by surprise. The probable arrest of Marshal Kane was much discussed, and indeed generally expected, when his celebrated 19th of April dispatch was made public, but the long interval that elapsed and the apparent calm which prevailed in the city led to the conclusion that the Government had never contemplated or else abandoned that purpose. What further acts of disloyalty he may have committed, or upon what new development of facts the arrest is now made we have no information further than what is stated in Gen. Banks' Proclamation. It is there asserted that unlawful combinations of men were organized here for resistance to the laws of the United States, who provide hidden deposits of arms and ammunition, and encourage contraband traffic with those who are at war with the Government, and that Marshal Kane was not only cognizant of these facts, but has been both a witness and protector to the transaction and the parties engaged therein. Under these circumstances Gen. Banks declares that the Government regards Marshal Kane as "the head of an armed force, hostile to its authority and acting in concert with its avowed enemies." In superseding his authority and that of the commissioners of Police, the Proclamation further declares that whenever a loyal citizen shall be named for the performance of the duties of Marshal of Police the military force of the department will render to him instant and willing obedience.

The Board of Police refused to accept this alternative, entered a protest against the action of Gov. Banks, and ordered a suspension of the entire police, directing them to remove the insignia of office, to cease duty, but to hold themselves prepared for future orders from the Board. Col. Kenly at once proceeded to enroll a temporary police force, to the number of four hundred, who were promptly placed upon duty. He also issued proclamations recommending the preservation of the peace, closing the taverns, and notifying the regular police force that the orders of the Police Board are not obligatory upon them, and that all would be considered by him as upon duty, until they reported themselves as declining to discharge that duty. In this position affairs rested last night. Though the development of the affair occasioned considerable excitement during the day, and the expression of much opposing sentiment, the city remained quiet and orderly.

The American of Saturday said that the City remained quiet and orderly. The Old Police having, in obedience to the orders of the Commissioners, declined to act, Col. Kenly continued to act as Provost Marshal, and under direction of General Banks, organized a new Police corps, which is acting very efficiently.

On Friday morning, at an early hour, an examination was made of the City Hall building, which has been occupied by the late Marshal Kane as his headquarters; and in the old back-building, arms and munitions of war were found to be concealed in great quantities, some of which were covered up under piles of coal, some under the floor, and others in localities where they were hidden from public inspection. They were removed to Fort Mifflin. There were 4 pieces of cannon, 300 muskets and rifles, a large number of pistols, upwards of 20,000 ball cartridges, dirk knives, swords, percussion caps, &c. There was also 1 Ball, 12-pounder, labelled "from Fort Sumter to Col. Kane."

In addition to the above arms, subsequent search disclosed the fact that twenty or thirty revolvers had been secreted between the ceiling and flooring of the second story, immediately in the rear of the Detectives' room. A small number of revolvers were also found in one of the outhouses.

In the afternoon a visit was paid to the Middle District Station, at which were found 2 six-pounders, 2 four-pounders, six shot guns, cut down, fifteen lock and nine shot muskets, a lot of bayonets, and a moderate sized basket containing flints. The cannon were in the yard attached to the Station, the other weapons in an upper story.

The best of the arms, and some of the ammunition, have been recognized as part of those taken from the baggage car of the Massachusetts regiment that was assaulted on Pratt street on the 19th of April.

MORE ARMS SEIZED.

In the afternoon, John E. Evans and J. Young, Deputy United States Marshals, proceeded to the establishment of the Messrs. Denmead, corner of North and Monument streets, and served a writ upon them, demanding the production of the guns which they had in their possession. The senior partner appeared and promptly delivered to the officers the following: five iron field pieces, together with gun carriages for the same and other appurtenances. The calibre of

On Thursday evening a train of powder, about four inches wide and two deep, was discovered leading under the old City Hall. Fearing that some evil design was intended a guard of forty men were detailed, whose business was to watch around the hall during the night, and allow no one to approach it except those who had special business.

In the back part of the hall a door was found (which from appearance was recently made) that led from the back room out to the alley which leads to Saratoga street. At the entrance of the door three cannon were found and about three tons of balls and shell. The balls were of all sizes, some weighing two ounces while others weighed eight or ten pounds. The small ones were intended to be shovelled up and thrown into the cannon, which would have the effect of making the fire terrible.

A large Maryland flag was also found on the premises, the same one that was used on the eventful 10th of April.

On Friday morning, while the guard were investigating the different parts of the old City Hall, a bag containing letters was found concealed under a coal pile. The bag and contents were taken in charge by the Provost Marshal, who will have them examined. The letters were composed chiefly of the correspondence of Marshal Kane with residents of different sections of the country. We learn that some valuable secrets were found among the letters which will go far to criminate a number of persons.

There was no change in Baltimore, in police matters, up to Monday. Kenly is still acting as Provost Marshal, and is using every effort to render his police force, suddenly called together, as efficient as possible. The City was quiet and orderly.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—J. McQuillan, of Charleston, South Carolina, who, it is reported to the proper authorities, has been in New York making arrangements for sending both men and military equipments to the South, and also been to or was about to depart for Europe as an agent for the procurement of warlike supplies, in the employ of the Confederate States, called this morning at the State Department with the passport of a British Consul for the purpose of obtaining there the signature of the Secretary of State, in accordance with the new regulation of that Department. He was requested to make an affidavit of his loyalty to the Government and the lawfulness of his errand, which he did, and was told to call again at 2 o'clock, when on making his appearance he was arrested at the instance of the Secretary of State by Capt. Starr and two ordies, who meantime had been sent for, and were present for that purpose. He is now in prison awaiting further orders of the Government.

East Tennessee. Late advices from East Tennessee, where the predominance of a Union sentiment was so clearly proved at the late election, indicate that the people of that section are likely to follow the example of their compatriots in Northwestern Virginia. In a Convention recently held by the former it appears that steps were taken for the maintenance of a position independent of that into which the State has been thrust by the Secession leaders, and in which the Confederate authorities will doubtless seek to retain her.

We understand that it is the fixed determination of the Federal Government to sustain and protect in their constitutional and legal rights all those citizens of Tennessee who, in their devotion to the Union, are now struggling to wrest their State Government from the hands of its unconstitutional rulers, and that it will defend all loyal States against parts thereof claiming to have seceded, and thus will afford them every protection "against domestic violence, insurrection, invasion, and rebellion."

The Government will furnish the loyal citizens of such States with all the means necessary for their protection and preservation, and, if believed to be unable to defend themselves against their invaders and oppressors, will speedily come to their aid with men and arms, in defending and sustaining the constituted authorities of the United States.

St. Louis, June 28.—The Cairo correspondent of the Democrat says that hundreds of Missourians from different parts of the State are concentrating on the Arkansas borders, where they receive arms from the South and expect to be joined by troops from Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, to overrun the State. Bird's Point is now strongly guarded by two Union regiments and a battalion of flying artillery, fully capable of resisting an attack from the Confederates.

A FORCED MARCH.—The Rhode Island Regiment, in its march from Williamsport to Frederick, made a forced march of thirty-three miles, every man with forty rounds of cartridge and his musket. Col. Burnside said he never took but one longer, and then he started with two hundred men, marched 37 miles, came into camp with four men, gave the order to halt, and fainted away himself. "No man could have made us do it but Burnside. The old regulars will not believe we made it, and say it is impossible."

There is some invaluable material in the Second Regiment of Wisconsin, which will be likely to exhibit its availability before the close of the war. The Regiment embraces a fighting force of ten hundred and fifty men, among whom are two hundred and fifty who have graduated at some institution of classical learning; two hundred of them are lumbermen, not one in ten of whom have slept upon anything softer than a saw-log in half-a-dozen years, and all over five feet ten inches high; one entire company is composed of foundrymen and iron workers, and the remainder of the Regiment is made up of mechanics and farmers.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF MISSOURI VACATED.—The St. Louis Republican contends that the civil government of Missouri, so far as it can be administered by functionaries known to its Constitution, is at an end. The Governor of the State is now a fugitive from its Capital, to which he may never return, and the Lieutenant Governor has been absent from Missouri for several months. These circumstances would seem, it says, to justify the argument that those officials had virtually abdicated their positions, and, this conclusion admitted, the duty would under the Constitution devolve upon the President of the Senate—Mr. Brown, of Ray county—to proceed to Jefferson city, now held by the United States, and assume the government of the State. In view, however, of the doubt may be felt by many good citizens as to whether or not the office of Governor can be considered vacant under the Constitution, the Republican thinks the subject had better be left to the decision of the State Convention, which will be called together "as soon as it shall be deemed expedient."

PEACE.—Whenever you meet with a man who begins to talk about Peace, set the fellow down at once as a traitor, whose whole and sole object is to gain time for Jeff. Davis's cohort of robbers and thieves. This white about Peace, while the desperadoes of the South have the knife at the throat of the nation, is the willing response of those who desire to see these United States rent into fragments. They are men who never rise to a patriotic thought. They are the wretches who have brought all the trouble upon the country that it is now experiencing. They have for years been hanging like leeches on the Government, sucking its very life-blood, and when they were forced to loosen their holds and disgorge, they seek to murder the nation that has sustained, nourished and protected them.—West Chester Republican.

A LOYAL SOUTHERNER.—A correspondent of the Hartford Courant, who has had an interview with a Mr. Shepherd, who has estates in Shepardsdown, Virginia, and also large property interests on the Mississippi, in Louisiana, says of him: "He was reported to have subscribed \$15,000 to the secession cause; this he denied. He said the rebels stole slaves, sugar and cotton to that amount from him in Louisiana, and when he came to Virginia the secessionists wanted him to help this cause to the amount of \$5000. He said that he would not give them a cent; but said he, 'I suppose you will serve me as they did in Louisiana—steal it.' After he reached Virginia his agent in Louisiana wrote to him to know if he should raise the secession flag for protection? He wrote back, 'No! nothing but the stars and stripes shall ever float over any of my possessions.'"

APPOINTMENT OF A COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.—It is stated that William D. Gallagher, of Kentucky, lately confidential clerk of the Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed collector of the port of New Orleans, and expects to reach that city with the United States army via the Mississippi.

COLONEL KELLY PROMOTED.—The Wheeling Intelligencer of Wednesday says: With great pleasure we announce the promotion of this gallant officer was recommended yesterday in a despatch from Gen. McClellan, and it was immediately acted upon by our Executive authorities, so that now Colonel Kelly stands only second in command on the Virginia field to Gen. McClellan.

In this connection we are permitted to give the opinion of one of his physicians that he will soon be in the field again.

Twenty-three Lives Lost in a Colliery. On the 11th June, a fearful catastrophe occurred at a colliery at Clay Cross, near Chesterfield, England. The pit is about one hundred and sixty yards deep, and adjoins an old shaft which has not been worked for some years. Some of the shafts have been extended near the old water pit, and on the 11th, Natty Daves, a collier, with a view to ascertain how near he was to the old water pit, picked at the side of his stall. In a few moments a hole was made the size of his pick handle and the water commenced to rush in. There were about three hundred workmen in the colliery at the time, and Daves gave the alarm for them to escape, the water rushing in with increased rapidity.

The men knew that there was no hope of escape from the pursuing, and rapidly rising water, except through the pit shaft, and as this is the lowest part of the workings, their fears were doubled by the knowledge of the fact that the water rising would soon block up the exit and leave them in the high workings, if not to be slowly drowned, at least with the alternative, quite as terrible, of death by suffocation. The alarm was communicated to the men on the bank, and every effort was employed to save the unfortunate victims. Several of the men were rescued, but about six o'clock there was no longer any hope of saving any more lives. The rush of water was continuing toward the bottom of the shaft, and as the last man gazed or floated to the chair which was waiting to draw up the last load, he perceived that the stoppage of air was already severe, and that a fearful accumulation of sulphur had already commenced. There were employed in the pit three hundred men and sixty-five horses. All were rescued except twenty men, three boys and the horses. Before the flow of water could be stopped the pit was entirely filled.

None but a physician knows how much a reliable *alterative* is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere, there are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an *alterative* cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market is that it cures the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent physicians in this neighborhood, and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.

The Youngest Major General.

(From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.)

If large native talent, joined to thorough education and an added opportunity, with years for the play of all, give assurance of the growth and distinction of a man, Gen. George B. McClellan has the proudest future before him of any man now upon the field of active life in America. He is the youngest of the major-generals in the federal army, being only 35, and ranks next to Gen. Scott, who is twice his age, and perhaps is the youngest man who ever obtained so high a position in our history. His father was of Connecticut birth, a graduate of Yale College, and an eminent physician in Philadelphia. The son graduated at West Point in 1840, at the age of twenty, and came out of the Mexican war four years after a captain. He served in the engineer's corps, and afterwards in the cavalry, and rose to the rank of major in 1855. Then he went to Europe and visited the Crimea, by order of the government, and prepared on his return a valuable report on the European war of that time, the Crimean campaign, and the organization of foreign armies.

Life in the army was too dull for his active, ambitious mind, and he resigned in 1857, and became vice president and active manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, residing at Chicago. This post he held till last summer, when he resigned it to accept the presidency and general superintendency of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Cincinnati and St. Louis) where the civil war found him a ready volunteer, and he returned to the army, which he left a major, after an absence of four years, springing into a major generalship. His choice personal and military accomplishments only forbid his old comrades looking with envy upon his rapid promotion. Whatever feeling of this sort the events of his career may suggest are overcome by pride in his growth, and confidence in his ability to serve his country in a manner commensurate with his advanced position. Gen. McClellan was married last summer to a daughter of Captain May, of the regular army, and granddaughter of the late Latham May, of Greenwich, in Hampshire Co. So that Massachusetts, as well as Connecticut and Pennsylvania (his birthplace), and Ohio (his residence) holds a personal interest, and feels a personal pride in the man and his future.

A GREAT HAIL STORM.—The tornado and hail storm which passed over some parts of New Jersey, on Sunday week, was very severe. A letter says:

"A little girl on the way to Sabbath School failed to reach shelter in time, and her hat was cut from her head, whilst she was finally beaten down and pelted with hail until she was unable to arise, when she was rescued and had to be carried in by the postmaster of the village, who ran out and conveyed her within his house—the nearest shelter. Her head was bruised and cut, and presented the appearance of having been pounded with a stick, the flesh being in ridges and lumps. Otherwise she was uninjured."

IMMENSE WHEAT MOVEMENT.—The Rochester N. Y. Union says "the unprecedented amount of a million and a quarter of bushels of wheat passed the weighlock in that city last week. This is nearly three times the quantity which passed down the canal the previous week, and considerable more than was reported for the first nine days of May, when every craft was loaded that could swim."

Marrried.

At Sharon, Miss., on the 6th ult., JOHN S. ROBINSON, Esq., formerly of this county, to Miss MATTIE C. BOLE, of the former place.

Died.

On the 20th of June, Mr. JAMES MCCLARY, of Freedom township, in the 91st year of his age. He was a very worthy and esteemed citizen, and passed a long and reputable life. He was a very hale, hearty man, until he received an injury a few days before his death, which brought his protracted existence to a speedy end.

On Sunday morning last, June 30th, of scarlet fever, MARGARET, daughter of Dr. Samuel Croome, of Straban township, aged 9 years, 10 months and 17 days.

On the 21st ult., of scarlet fever, MARY BELL, aged about 6 years; and on the 22d ult., CAROLINE LOUISA, aged about 6 years—children of Mr. Henry Landis, of Fairfield.

On the 23d ult., in Mountpleasant township, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Joseph and Sarah J. Coburn, aged 1 year, 3 months and 29 days.

In Hampton, on Thursday, the 27th ultimo, LOUISA JANE, daughter of Wm. C. and Sydney C. Beck, aged 5 years and 9 months.

On the 27th ult., in Hamilton township, after a protracted illness, of typhoid fever, BELLEMAN, daughter of Wm. and Mary Ann Culp, aged 6 years, 8 months and 2 days.

On the 26th ult., FRANCIS X., son of Mr. Jacob Klink, of Germany township, in the 10th year of his age. His death resulted from a sad and fatal accident. During the afternoon of the 23d, the deceased, while playing in his father's barn, with another boy of his own age, making a mistep, fell to the threshing floor, a distance of some 12 feet, falling directly on his head fracturing and crushing his skull to a frightful extent. He lingered for forty-eight hours, when death relieved him from his excruciating sufferings.

Departed this life, June 29th, at the residence of her husband, in Hamilton township, MARGARET BARBARA CAROLINE, wife of Geo. Tate, and oldest daughter of Christian Rindalder, of Straban township, aged 32 years 8 months and 9 days. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved husband and the afflicted children—one of whom is quite an infant. Truly, the Lord's ways are not our ways. Her end was peace. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

List of Letters, REMAINING in the Post Office, Gettysburg, July 1, 1861:

Berks Mathew
Baltzell Sarah E.
Buckman or N.
Black Christian
Begg Hannah
Bretter Joseph P.
Biguous David
Bregler John
Brien John
Bingaman Anna
Bauer Sarah E.
Boettcher Herman
Cachier Joseph
De Lange M.
Engel William
Fenichel Nicholas
Gitty M. C.
Harris Clara A. M.
Hegen Catherine
Hoke Catherine
Himmon Charlotte R.
Johns Samuel
Jackson Wm.
Kimmel S.

Keefe Jacob
Little Andrew
Miller Michael
Miller Isaac
Miller Alex. M.
Miller Peter
Miller Peter
Oliver Peter
Patterson Mary Ann (S)
Sheets Jeremiah
Schmidt John L.
Smith James
Scott Martin
Thompson James H.
Trimmer A. M.
Thompson J. N.
Wilson George
Wildeson John B.
Wegen Catherine
Woke Daniel
Zinn John

Williams E. Mrs.
Anderson Ezekiah
D. A. BUEHLER, P. M.
Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they were advertised.

In Mitchellville, Conn., the factories which for three years have been running only 100 hours, are to add 1700 spindles or 60 looms, and will run full time in making tent cloth for the army.

HEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sawage Outlets, Sawage Stoves, Land Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail. Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a new brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. Cook have everything in very beautiful order. The former has every variety of Stoves of the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend Cook attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

Sick and Afflicted Everywhere.

Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. The Great Remedy for the Great Grievance. For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Spasmodic Cough, Consumption, Hemoptoe, and all Affections of the Throat, Lungs and Chest. It is a safe and sure remedy, prepared from the purest materials, and is the most effective and pleasant for home use. It is a safe and sure remedy, prepared from the purest materials, and is the most effective and pleasant for home use. It is a safe and sure remedy, prepared from the purest materials, and is the most effective and pleasant for home use.

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Proclamation. WHEREAS the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, President of the Court of Appeals in and for the District of Columbia, has issued his order, bearing date the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and to the effect that, in the County of Adams, the said Robert J. Fisher, Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and to the effect that, in the County of Adams, the said Robert J. 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Only One Dollar Each!

BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS OF THE LORD'S PRAYER FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!—The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce at once a model of art and a work of devotion, was conceived and carried out by O. W. Thompson, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver, of New York City. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "Our Father," and then follows in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture is a superbly executed head of OUR SAVIOUR, and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, and there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by Clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20 by 28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever sold in this country.

Who that loves art—who delights to study a fine engraving—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fail to secure a copy when the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for the sum, in addition, a permanent home for such a valuable gift? As a work of art this plate is a beautiful engraving worth more than the Dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engraving, of valuable presents as follows:

- 1 House & Lot in York Borough.
- 2 Buggies, (Quin & Palmer's make, warranted).
- 1 Rockaway.
- 2 Building Lots in York Borough.
- 1000 Valuable Books.
- 50 Bbls. Flour, (warranted).
- 1,000 Gold Gift Frames to suit Engraving of the Lord's Prayer.
- 500 Steel Plate Engravings Birth of Christ.
- Magnificent Looking Glasses.
- Gold and Silver Watches.
- All kinds of Jewelry, embracing Cameos, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone, &c.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to \$5,000 with each engraving sold.

When the engraving is sold a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Westington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such manner as the purchasers may determine. The purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The purchasers from the favorable manner in which this Gift Distribution has been received, and the number of engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the amount disposed of by the 1st of July, ensuing, and when all are sold they will notify the purchasers, and have the distribution of the Gifts proceeded with.

This engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and indeed of all classes, who enter into it with spirit.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
J. M. Austin, George Wehrly.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We invite attention to some of the recommendations:

From Rev. C. W. Thompson, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, Pa. Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—The engraving of the "Lord's Prayer" which is now offered for sale by Messrs. Austin & Wehrly of this Borough is "got up" with much taste and beauty, and ought to be recommended to public attention—anything that will keep that noble composition before the mind and memory is likely to do good. The work seems to me only to require examination in order to be admired, and I can but hope that the gentlemen who have the distribution at so moderate a rate, will be abundantly successful in their undertaking.

C. W. THOMPSON.

From the Rev. F. F. Hagen, Pastor of the Moravian Church, York, Pa.

York, Pa., Feb. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—Having had the pleasure of inspecting Messrs. Austin & Wehrly's splendid engraving of the Lord's Prayer, I most cordially recommend it to the favorable attention of their friends at York and elsewhere. It is not only a beautiful ornament for the dwelling of every Christian family, but a useful and edifying acquisition for Sunday schools and similar benevolent institutions.

F. F. HAGEN.

Editors of Publishers of papers giving this advertisement 6 insertions, will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or by inserting it until the time appointed for the distribution, with an Editor's name on one of the 4 weeks, they will receive the engraving framed with a fine gold gilt frame to suit its size, and a Ticket.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
York, March 20, 1861.

DR. S. FELLER'S FAMILY MEDICINES

ARE the only preparations of the kind placed before the public under the name of Eclectic. They are called Eclectic because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the best from all the compounds—and approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They are not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.

All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.

I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully persuaded, from past experience at the bedside of the sick, that it will give very general, if not universal satisfaction. Yet, at the same time, I do not pretend to say that it is a cure-all, or that it is in all cases and circumstances, infallible. For when a remedy is set forth as "Cure-All," "Infallible," &c., the conclusion with me is irresistible, that the proprietor himself believes his remedy to be a humbug, and designed from the start to deceive the public.

SAUL CRONCE,
Wholesale Agent, York Sulphur Springs, Adams County, Pa.

Duchess, Gettysburg, J. S. Hollinger, Heidelberg, Jacob King, Huntersdown, and Jacob A. Gardner, Petersburg.

We would say to the public, that all we want is a fair trial, and it will recommend itself.

Jan. 17.

The Election is Over.

AND although victory one can't have his wish, he can't entirely satisfy himself in submitting. The next important question for all men, and particularly the people of Adams County, is where to buy the best and cheapest Fall and Winter Clothing. We unhesitatingly say, at SAMSON'S—near the old Court—N. E. Corner of the Diamond. In the old County Building.

Oct. 17.

The Eagle Plough.

FOR SALE AT SHEARS & BUEHLER'S—also, CORN SHELLERS, FEED CUTTERS, &c.

Oct. 17.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Oct. 17.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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Tyson Brothers.

PROPRIETORS OF THE EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, Gettysburg, Pa. Take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have removed to their NEW AND EXTENSIVE SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, located on the South side of York Street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old stand.

The first premium was awarded them by the Menial Agricultural Fair for the best Ambrotype and Photographs.

The "EXCELSIOR" is always free to the public, and every person is cordially invited to pay a visit, when they will have an opportunity to decide of the justice of the patronage and increasing reputation which it enjoys.

Ladies will find every convenience for the arrangement of their toilet.

1860 O. C. J. TYSON, PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Jan. 23.

New Confectionery & Ice Cream SALOON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a new Confectionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg Street, to which he would invite their attention.

Cakes, Chocolates, and every description of Confections—together with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of Fruits—always on hand. Summer Drinks—such as Meads, Pop, Mineral Water, and anything else intended to please the palate and refresh the system during the hot summer months.

Parties, public and private, as well as families, will be furnished with all kinds of Cake, Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise), and other refreshments, at their houses, upon short notice.

Having spent a life time at the business he flatters himself that he fully understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction. Call and see the new Confectionery.

JOHN CHUELL.

New Livery Establishment.

THE subscriber having purchased the Livery Stable of Charles M. Tate, deceased, on Chambersburg Street, a few doors west of the Eagle Hotel, he respectfully announces to the public that he has taken possession of the same, and will be prepared to accommodate all with anything in his line, on reasonable terms. Horses, Buggies, Coaches, Hack, &c., always in readiness. Give me a call.

Also, in connection with my Livery, I will carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its branches, at the shop on the corner of Washington and Railroad Streets, where those wishing anything in that line can always be accommodated.

SAUL HERST.

Hardware & Grocery Store.

THE subscribers shall have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore Street.

They have just returned from the City with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of:

- Building Materials, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glue, &c.
- Tools, including Edge Tools, every description of Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Gauges, Hammer, &c.
- Blacksmiths' tools, such as Anvils, Vises, Raps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, &c.
- Coach Findings, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oilcloth, Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Fellos, Bows, Poles, Shafts, &c.
- Shoe Findings—Tampico, Bruah and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, &c., with a general assortment of Shoemakers' Tools.
- Cabinet-makers' Tools—a general assortment, also, Varnish, Knobs, &c.
- Housekeepers will find also a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Benameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, &c.
- A full assortment of Furred and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the market.
- Groceries—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrup, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine corn and dairy Salt, Lard, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, &c.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmithing, Cabinetmakers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER, DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Dec. 12.

FLOUR & COMMISSION HOUSE.

NO. 101, N. HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1785.)

WE take this means of reminding our friends in Adams and the neighboring Counties, that we still carry on business at our old Warehouse, where we are prepared to purchase or receive on consignment COUNTRY PRODUCE, especially FLOUR and GRAIN. Our experience and standing, together with our favorable location (our Warehouse being on the line of the Railroad) warrant us in hoping that we shall be able, not only to retain our old customers, but also to extend our business in this section of country.

PETER SAUERWEIN & SON.

Baltimore, Dec. 6.

New Fall & Winter Clothing.

FOR MEN AND BOYS, with every article of wearing apparel in the latest style, such as Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures, such as Gun Cases and Leggings, Hosiery, &c., Gaiters, Fiddles, Flutes and Pipes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which are sold VERY CHEAP.

Any one who can buy good and cheap goods, will not fail to visit the old County Building, N. E. Corner of the Diamond. [Oct. 17.]

The Eagle Plough.

FOR SALE AT SHEARS & BUEHLER'S—also, CORN SHELLERS, FEED CUTTERS, &c.

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Professional Cards.

D. MC CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office removed to one door west of Buehler's (Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg Street.)
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR,
Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C., also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

WM. B. MC CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE on West Middle Street, adjoining the new Court-house.

DAVID A. BUEHLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore Street, opposite the New Court-house.

A. J. COVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Falmestock's and Danne's and Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5.]

J. C. NEELY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.) Gettysburg, Pa. March 26.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg Street, opposite F. Pickens's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

Rev. C. P. Knauth, D. D. Prof. Muhlenberg, Prof. M. Jacobs, M. L. Stoecker, H. L. Baugher, Dr. H. S. Huber.

The Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—Assets Over Six Millions of Dollars, invested in first Mortgages on Real Estate, worth over \$13,000,000.

The premiums are lower than in many other Companies, and the Dividends have been enormous.

This is a strictly Mutual Company. There are no stockholders, so that ALL THE PROFITS belong to the insured.

Pamphlets, and every information, may be had gratis, on application to Eow. G. FARMSTOCK, Gettysburg, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES: John Watson, George H. Stuart, E. S. Whelan, John W. Fleming, William C. Ludvig, Arthur G. Collins, Thomas H. Powers, William McKim, Dr. Watson.

F. KAPPLER STARR, Agent, Philadelphia.

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company. Incorporated March 18, 1851.

President—George Swope. Vice President—S. R. Russell. Secretary—D. A. Buehler. Treasurer—David McCreary. Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

George Swope, Falmestock, D. A. Buehler, Wm. B. Wilson, R. M. Curdy, H. A. Picking, Jacob King, Wm. B. McClellan, A. H. Hinzelman, John Wolford, D. McCreary, R. G. McCreary, J. K. Ketter, John Horner, S. R. Russell, John Picking, J. R. Hersh, Abdiel P. Gitt, Andrew Pulley.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses in cash, without any reservation, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury.

The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday of every month, at 2 P. M.

Sept. 21.

Cannon & Adair's NEW MARBLE WORKS.

CORNER of Baltimore and East Middle Street, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg. Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs and Headstones, Marble Mantels, Slabs for Cabinet makers, and all kinds of work pertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and useful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall remain for years that evidence our skill given at the completion of a job, and no necessary to continued carelessness and symmetry.

Oct. 25.

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York Street, a short distance below St. James's Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, prepared in a manner equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall remain for years that evidence our skill given at the completion of a job, and no necessary to continued carelessness and symmetry.

Oct. 25.

SAVE THE PIECES!

AS a stitch in time saves nine, &c. As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the mark.

"USEFUL EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling contrivances.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir,

Not long since I sent you for a box of your Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE costs ten times its cost annually.

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Ypsilanti, Mich., Jan. 14, 18